New York, Sunday, February 16, 1845.

Mr. Polk in Washington-His Cabinet. Several of the journals have been publishing, during the last few days, an article from the Nashvitle Union, under the head of "Mr. Polk's Cabinet," as being the latest and most authentic intelli-gence connected with the formation of the coming administration, which will no doubt very soon be accomplished in Washington. The views expressed by the Nashville editor are only a repetition of the same principles and the same information which we received from a private and confidential correspondent, writing from Wheeling, and who was in the train of the President in his progress over the mountains. The Nashville Union states that preliminary to the selection of the Cabinet, the President will make a declaration relative to the principles on which the new administra tion will be conducted, in relation to questions intimately connected with the peace and harmony of his councils. These principles are founded on a confirmed purpose in Mr. Polk's mind that he himself is not to be a candidate for the succession, nor any one connected with his administration. The views of the Nashville editor and of our corres pondent are entirely identical on this point.

This being the case, we farther stated that after Mr. Polk thus declared his purpose, he would invite Mr. Calhoun to remain in the position of Secretary of State, provided he considered himself as bound by the principle which Mr. Polk had established with regard to the succession. This will be the preliminary step in the formation of the Cabinet. Mr. Calhoun will be invited by Mr. Polk to remain in his present station, under the full declaration that Mr. Polk is to be regarded as a candidate for the succession in 1848, nor Mr. Calhoun so long as he remains in the Cabinet Now, this being the case, it has been a subject of considerable inquiry in the political circles here, whether, in the position now occupied by Mr. Calhoun before the country, he can accept the offer of Mr Polk on the terms announced. Many think that he cannot; but such is not our opinion. We believe, from what we know of Mr. Calhoun's sentiments, and those of his friends that he will accept the office of Secretary of State under this condition, and that he will not be a candidate for the succession so long as he remains in that Cabinet. A few days, however, will put us in possession of authentic details on which to form a correct opinion, or probably of the fact itself.

These preliminary details of the Cabinet being settled, the next business will be the selection of the other Cabinet officers, and we have no doubt that they will be chosen on the principles already indicated in this journal, that is, that all the great sections of the democratic party will be fully and fairly represented. We have in our possession a number of names in these parts, but we prefer wait ing a few days before we give them to our readers. The interest in all these matters, both here and at Washington, is beginning to be very intense, and all intelligence from the Capitol is looked for with the greatest anxiety. We believe that we have the best correspondents at Washington at this mo-ment, and that they have access to all proper secrets there in a more extensive degree than any others, and that all the information may be fully depended on which appears in the Herald.

EXPRESS TO NEW ORLEADS AND SPECULATIONS IN Corron.-The newspapers around us are just beginning to discover that we have been running an express between New Orleans and New York and New York and New Orleans, for several weeks past, and that there has been a great deal of money made in some way or another; and, according to one calculation, it is figured out that \$8000 was clear ed in one operation. We are charged by some papers with having established an express. We admit the soft impeachment. We are charged with having beat the Post Office Department. We also admit that awful charge. We are charged with having driven the Post Office Department into the establishment of another express. We plead guilty to this accusation, also.

But we are further charged with having made

immense sums of money by speculations in cotton. Whether this latter charge is true or not, we cannot at this moment say, not having received our returns from the South, and having heard nothing farther of the matter than what appears in the newspapers. But if the enterprise which we, in conjunction with others, started for the purpose of conveying intelligence between New Orleans and and which has re-animated the Post Office Depart ment, causing a shaking even of the dry bones of Mr. Wickliffe himself, should bring us half a million of dollars and lay the foundation of a fortune of \$25,385, 699 87h, thus placing us ahead of John Jacob Astor, pray, who has any right to object to it? Is not the enterprise open to any one? If we choose to establish an express and drive the Post Office into competition with us, have we not a perfect right to do so? Have we not a right to use the intelligence for our own advantage and that of the public? And if we have made ten thousand dollars at a single blow by this operation, we shall still go on and establish expresses not only to New Orleans, but to the West, and the South, and the East, and every where, so as to make probably fifty millions of dollars, and when we reach that, we shall endeavor to make a loan to the fraudulent States, making them honest, if it be in our power. Our great purpose is to remove from the delinquent States of this confeder, acy the stigma affixed to them by the pen of the Rev. Sydney Smith. We want to make money sufficient to buy up the whole of their stock, and enable them to liquidate their debts, and if during the present year we shall have reached only a sum of one million of dollars, we hope in two or three years more by our enterprise to make up the full sum of fifty or sixty millions and then generously to pay off the whole of the State debts. We would also pay off the Croton debt, but as John Jacob Astor has been beforehand with us there, we mus rest satisfied with the liquidation of the State

MOVEMENTS OF THE WHIG PARTY.-We perceive by the Commercial Advertiser, and by the movements of Mr. Morehead in the Senate, that the whig party are beginning to collect their forces, and to organize for the campaign in 1848. This has probably been brought about by the appearance of Mr. Webster at Washington. It is stated that he had a consultation with all the Senators belonging to the whig party, and that they agreed upon some general plan of operations, probably to oppose the Texas annexation and occupation of Oregon as the only open questions at this moment. In connection with this we perceive that the Commercial Advertiser of this city, always in the interest of Mr. Webster, through Hiram Ketchum, has openly by implication brought forward Mr. Webster as the whig candidate for '48. Now there are a great many whige and others throughout the country who will demur at this nomination, or thrusting of Mr. Webster before the party as their candidate for the succession, and who believe that he does not possess elements of popularity sufficient to carry him into the Presidency. On the other hand, many think that General Scott would be much morlikely to be elected in 1848.

PIERI'S SPEENDID RESTAURANT, BROADWAY .-There has been lately opened at No. 156 Broad way, one of the most comfortable saloons in the city, where will be found at all hours in the day and evening, fish, flesh and fowl, dressed in the most recherché style, where epicares in solids and liquids will find an assortment sufficient to satis fy the most fastidious. This saloon, situate in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels, is found very convenient to strangers visiting the city, and we are satisfied that those who favor the proprietor once, will do so again.

THE LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PARTY PRESS-THE "TRIBUNE."-We have now got Greeley and Mc-lirath in a cleft stick, and there we mean to keep them, as Prospero threatened to keep Ariel until he had expiated his misdeeds. We shall do the same to Greeley and Mclirath of the Tribune. They have given us the authority on which they based the slander published by them last summer, charging us with having been hired by a locofoco committee of this city, and that authority is a peron by the name of "H. Dewey" hailing from the "Pacific Hotel, New York." He states that 'responsible men" in Wilkesbarre told him that I, James Gordon Bennett, had made such declarations in that town. We now call upon Greeley and McIlrath, and their endorser, "H. Dewey," of the "Pacific Hotel, New York," to bring forth ' responsible men" in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, who heard James Gordon Bennett make any declarations of that kind. If they wish to retain any reputation or any character, Greeley and McIlrath, and their endorser, must bring out their " responsible man" at once. Who are these "responsible men in Wilkesbarre," who heard us make any such declarations? Let us know who they are. Let us hear them. Let us at once have their names.

As to the slander itself and to the declaration attributed to us by any persons, we pronounce them false from beginning to end, in any view in which they can be taken. No such declarations ever passed our lips, either at Wilkesbarre or any other part of the country, and we defy any responsible person to make any affirmation to the contrary. We could never have talked in such a way. It is utterly foreign and contrary to our character, as is well known to any one who is personally acquainted with us. We have too great a contempt for the talents of locofoco committees, or whig committees, or committees of any party, ever to think for one mement of allowing them the slightest interference with our journal. There is perhaps no person in this world that has such unmitigated contempt as we have for the talents, morals, position, and everything connected with the politicians who figure on committees, whether whig or locofoco. Our views of journalism are altogether different, and we shall prove to the world, by abundant evidence, that our paper is indebted to no committee, and to no set of politicians, mean and contemptible as they are, whether whig, locofoce, or "native," for the reputation and popularity which it now enjoys amongst the American peo-

With respect to the other outrageous slander of

Greeley and McElrath-these organized slanderers of a party-that we are ignorant of American at fairs, we are perfectly willing that the community should decide that question. It is now more than five and twenty years since we have been studying American affairs. We were the first editor, or the first person connected with any press in this country, that introduced the comprehensive and philosophical discussion of money matters and banking affairs here. We were the first editor who introduced a philosophical and scientific view of poliical statistics in the various elections, and of the probable results and effects. On every great question of American affairs we have displayed, in our writings for the last twenty-five years, a more comprehensive and accurate knowledge than any one connected with the press in this city. To go no fared the most correct opinion with respect to the position of the two parties and of the probable result of that election? Did we not see Greeley & McElrath, like consummate blockheads as they are, prophesying six months before the result was known, that Mr. Clay would have twenty thousand mejority in this city? Did we not see them ignorantly putting forth such ridiculous statements without ever thinking of the important element of abolition, and the vote which the abolitionists would poll, until we told them? Did they not lose sums of money in consequence of their utter ignorance of the ai fairs of their own party, and did not many of their friends, depending on their judgment and accuracy lose thousands and thousands of dollars? And these are the ignorant fellows-ignorant of common sense-who pretend to talk of our knowledge of American affairs! We might go on and recite many other instances of their gross ignorance, of every thing connected with newspapers. Look at their fabricated news by the Oxford. Any person of common sense, with no experience in newspaper business, would have known that news to have been fabricated, but with a greenness that was greener than the Green Mountains of Vermont, they swallowed it, published it, believed it, and we sup-

We call upon these green editors, Greeley and McElrath, with all their philosophy and Fourierism, and all their folly and nonsense, to come forth. Give us the "responsible men" in Witkesbarre, who ever heard James Gordon Bennett make the declaration that he had hired his paper to a locofoco committee. Come forth with your names.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.-We have repeatedly mentioned the gross mismanagement of business at the post office in this city. The clerks do all they can, and the difficulty is not, therefore, with We hope that the interest of our merchants will be better taken pare of under the administration of Mr. Polk. We add one or two serious compiaints from Hartford and Boston:-

There must be very bad management in the New York Post Office—some aggravated wrongs evidently exist there. We cannot get our New York papers regularly. Many of them are one or two mails behind, and this is not an unfrequent occurrence, but daily. We really hope a reform will be effected in one way, if it cannot be in another.—Hartford Times, Feb. 14.

another.—Hariford Times, Feb. 14.

By some apparent mismanagement in the New York Post Office, a very large part of the southern mail matter due here by the steamboat mail in the morning, is kept back for the railroad mail that arrives at night; and of late, several of the New York evening papers have been subjected to the same detention. More attention to their duty on the part of those employed in the New York Post Office would save the Boston Post Office and our newspapers a manifest inconvenience, and there is no reason why it should not be given. If the southern mail lies in New York long enough before the departure of the steamboats to allow the New York papers to make extracts which are forwarded by that conveyance, it would seem plain that the papers for Bosten might be forwarded. If there is not force enough in the New York Post Office to effect this additional hands should be employed.—Bosten Advertiser, Feb. 14.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ITALIAN OR CHESTRA.—The attendance last evening at Palmo's theatre was rather limited. This, doubtless, was much owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, and to a report which prevailed pretty gene rally throughout the day, that many of the principal artistes who had promised to lend their assist ance would not be forthcoming on the occasion .-Previous to the commencement of the performances Mr. Loder came forward, and in a brief address announced that Sigr. Valtellina had not made his appearance, and had sent no information why or wherefore; Sigr. De Begnis was detained as a witness in the Superior Court, and could not make his appearance; Madame Arnoult had hurt her toe, which prevented her singing, but sent in her place a Miss Crokensky, recently from Poland; Miss Northalla few days since refused to take any part, in consequence of her name not being in "Pico" or bold type, but just before the commencement of the performance a note was received from her excusing her appearance in consequence of a sore throat. This information was listened to with some attention, but at the close there was a murmur of something like "Bat" The Orchestra consisting of sixty performers, was most effective, and the grand overture of "Semiramide" was executed in very excellent style, and at its conclusion was greatly applauded. Miss De Luce sang an air from Mozart; she has a voice of much compass, but trembled excessively; Madame Otto sang in her usual excellent style, and received great applause. The grand overture of "Guillaume Tell," was loudly applauded. Sigr. De Begnis' abbence was not much felt as his place was ably filled by Sigr. Sanquirico, particularly in the grand duetto from the opera of "Il Fanatico Peria Masica," with Madame Otto. Before the termination the audience had considerably thinned, which, doubtless, was owing to the disappointment they had experienced. which prevented her singing, but sent in her place

The GOVERNMENT EXPERSS has gone into opera

[Correspondence of the Herald.] WASHINGTON, 18th Feb., 1845. Political Intrigues-The Globe-Cliques and Coteries.

The city of Washington is becoming the centre of attraction to the whole country-the very burning focus of intrigue, consuming anxiety, and mendacious office begging. The near approach of the 4th of March is drawing from all quarters of the country the eager expectants of Presidential favers, to claim their reward! for so far playing the patriot as to cast one vote in fevor of Mr. Polk for the Presidency. "Virtue is its own reward," says the aphorism-but it is no reward to these occasional patriots, that the democratic party has succeeded in placing in the Presidential chair an able statesman, a faithful politician, and a pure man. They have been abundantly zealous, many of them, at the eleventh hour, but their zeal needs encouragthe eleventh hour, but their zeal needs encouraging and must be paid for. But I am assured from the best authority that Mr. Polk will proceed to his work with great deliberation, and he will do the business thoroughly. He will be in no haste, even to appoint his cabinet. You need not be surprised, therefore, if he permits the present cabinet to remain till he carefully surveys the whole ground from this point, and then call around him a cabinet of sterling and tried men, in whose appointment the whole country will cheerfully acquiresce. No man certainly knows-perhaps not even Mr. Polk himself as yet—who they will be; but public opinion, his near friends, and a thousand little circumstances point with great force to those persons, or some of them at least, who will most certainly compose a part of the Executive family. As you have already received precise information on this point, I will not give any names now. Mr. Calhoun, it is understood, has no particular desire to remain in the cabinet, and prebably would only consent to do so, should Col. Polk deem it material to strengthen his administration and render it successful. For it is well known that Mr. Calhoun has at all times been most anxiously concerned for Mr. Polk's complete success; first, in his elevation to the Presidency, and now, that his administration should be an eminently wise and prosperous one. In this I speak from a knowledge which admits of no doubt or mistake. Mr. Calhoun considers Mr. Polk an able, a firm, and a pure man, and he hopes everything from his energy and integrity of character, in ferreting out and correcting the unblushing and corroding abuses that have crept into almost all the operations of the government. There is an absolute rottenness in the present state of political morals, which would require the united exertions of both of them, indeed, to search out and fully correct. Mr. Calhoun is anxious that Mr. Polk should call around him able men, who will enable aud assist him to carry out such saltiny reforms as may be found ac ing and must be paid for. But I am assured from the best authority that Mr. Polk will proceed to

most unblushing and unscrupulous members, are your particular friends of the Globe. They are your particular friends of the Globe. They are going all lengths—resorting to all sorts of influences—practicing all kinds of intrigues—to acquire influence over the incoming administration and control its freedom of action. They have two great objects in view—one is to secure the public printing of the 29th Congress, and the other is to place Mr. Wright is the succession for the Presidency. Their exertions and labors are incessant to ingratuate themselves with members. These efforts are so barefaced and gross as to excite disgust and laughter at their impudence and folly—The members, however, are being well-fed for the hope of their good-will and their votes. Blair gives the dinners and Rives gives the suppers. Rives have a supper last night, to which, it is said, five another of the proposed that he would arrive in the city on Tuesday or Wednesday; but in this the plan failed. He has just arrived, and the cannon are at this moment shaking the city with their roar. Had he arrived last night, and lave trusted himself within the demoralizing influences just mentioned, what a precious time he would have had of it. Just thisk of it! Mr. Polk cornered and beset by such a man as Blair and kindred spirits, to bring him under their control!

virtuous indignation of Mr. Biair was aroused, and he relieved his outraged feelings by the following eloquent abuse. The reader has only to read Globe for bank, and Blair for Biddle, and it is wonderful how perfectly his own language applies to his own conduct. Hear him. "He resorted to all the means of seduction and corruption which the means of seduction and corruption which the money power of the bank [Globe] enabled him to expend. Dinners, parties, suppers, cards at loans, wines, were dispensed in profusion; and every member of Congress that could be enticed into the vortex of this dissipation, was studiously sought, and earnestly pressed to the rooms of the bank agents, [Globe men] and of Biddle [Blair] himself, who was here to direct their movements, where all the machinery of seduction was prepared, and kept in operation every night." Biddle did this to procure a re-charter—they do it to procure a re-election as public printers, and to become the organ of the new administration. Never was language more faithfully applied, than Blair's abuse of Mr. Biddle, to the profigacy of his own conduct.

But I test the corrupt pair upon your own dread.

duct.

But I tess the corrupt pair upon your own dreaded spear. Deal with them according to their deserts, till you hear from me again.

PARK THEATRE-REDUCTION OF PRICES .-Welch's Circus continues to draw crowded audi ences, and the great spectacle of "Mad Antony Wayne" has made a tremendous hit. On Monda night the prices are to be put down to twenty-five cents, for parquette and boxes. This is a popular movement, and there will no doubt be a regular rush for the best seats.

Theatricals, &c.

Mr. Hudson, recently from Boston, has made arrange-nents to deliver a lecture on "Hamlet," at the Society

Library, In this city, on Monday evening.

The Congo Serenaders appear to be severely efficied with a prevalent disorder of absence of mind. They are posted and minutely described in a Memphis and other opers, as suddenly leaving the different places they visit, forgetting in the hurry of professional engagements to pay either printers or landlords. They are en route for New Orleans.

The Swiss Bell Ringers are proving very attractive in The Harmoneon Family have been given concerts with great celli in Bangor, Me.

Sigra. Valentine, the celebrated guitarists and ventriloquist, are about to give concerts in Boston.

We see it stated in a Boston paper, that Miss Taylor, of the Olympic theatre, is about to be married to a young gentleman of that city.

gentlem in of that city.

The Warden Family are given concerts in Philadelphia
Their music, which is sung by one lady, a contraite, and
three gentlemen, consists of a number of Russell's beat
songs harmonized and arranged for four voices. They
have been most favorably noticed.

The Snow Storm —It would seem from the subjoined paragraphs, that the snow storm of last week was even more violent at the North than in the Western portions of the State.

From Franklin Gazette, Feb. 6.

Yesterday morning it commenced snowing, and has continued to snow ever since, rendering the roads completely impassable. The depth of snow cannot be less than five feet on a level, and is drifted in many places to the height of twelve feet. The snow is still islling, without the seast prospect of cessation.

From Plattsburgh Republican, Feb 8.

On Tuesday last it commenced snowing moderately, and continued through the day. In the evening it increased, with a violent wind from the north; and, on Wednesday morning, the streets in our village and the roads in the neighborhood were found impassable from hinge drifts of snow, piled up, in many places, fifteen feet high. The stages are stoped, and the mails are conveyed on horseback. It will be many days, we fear, before the roads in the country will be passable for teams. The Signthern mail due at Burlington on Wednesday at five o'clock, P. M., had not arrived on Thursday at 9, when we left that place.

5. 17.

SECOND PART — Nos. 2, 4, 92, 6, 8 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22.

SUPPRIOR COURT — Nos. 75, 76, 25, 46, 54, 55, 27, 103, 6

0, 6, 82, 79, 69, 45, 10, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110.

The Trials of " Big Thunder," " Little Thu

and "Osceola," or "White Chief," adjourned over to the next sitting of the Oyer and Terminer -The Sparring between Attorney General Barker and Ambrose L Jordan, Esq. -Sheriff Miller, and Deputy Sheriff Bagby's Heroism-Much About Nothing Personified-A Copake Bard, etc.

DRAR BENNETT:The agony is at last over, the time appointed for the trial of Dr. Boughton and his associates in crime has gone by and the county put to the expense of keeping their armed forces another month for a certainty. "Big Thunder" looks wan with care, his troubles seemed to overwhelm him:

He cries full pints of bitter tears, And vipes them on his sleeve. "Little Thunder" and Hutchins appear in first He cries full pints of bitter tears,
And vipes them on his sleeve.

"Little Thunder" and Hutchins appear in first rate spirits, and not to mind the truth. Anti-Rentism is in the assent. Sheriff Miller looks as if all his friends had departed, and the mist and fog removed that has so long enwrapped the visions of many of the inhabitants. It is generally conceded that all the fuss and hubbub has been nothing more nor less than much ado about nothing. The death of young Rivenburgh: was accidental, and the taking and burning of the Sheriff's papers at Copake was perpetrated by some other person than Smith A. Boughton, Sheriff Miller's deposition to the contrary notwithstanding, who identifies him from the fact of having a curious patch on his boot. At the time of the above outrage Doct. Boughton was quietly pursuing the avocations of his farm at Sand Lake, which four respectable men of Rensselaer county will swar to.

This morning the defence not being ready for trial, made a motion that the court admit "Big Thunder" to bail. It was argued pro and con by Attorney General Barker and Mr. Jordan of your city; the latter gentleman dealing rather severely with the enthusiasts of over place, (he being for the defence,) which motion was denied them by the Bench, who were mostly Rentites, especially Judge Wilcoxon, from Kinderhook, who kept constantly interrupting Mr. J. in his remarks.

The District Attorney arrived to-day per mail.—The following jeux d'esprit from Copake, probably the effusion of one of ner bards. He handles Deputy Sheriff Bagby without gloves.

A DREAM.

I dream at even tide I sat
Beneath an aged tree,
On an old moss rails of quaintly bent,
'Twas worth your while to see;
Me thought that faces grimly stared,
And forms, like busy bees,
Were humming round on every side,
And lalone at ease,
Were humming round on every side,
And le not a sase,
Were humming round on every side,
And forms, like busy bees,
was streaming in the wind,
That seemed a flap to some one's shirt
To my then dark had in woman's rags
Were

Letters were written on its broad
Tho' not unsullied folds,
Which read to eyes without good specs
"Red foxes have their holes."
Red foxes have their boles, said I, The motto plagues my head, It could'nt mean what Bagby thought When he crept under the bed.

When he crept under the bed.
Oh no, it could not bear the thoughts
Of his chivalric mind.
Who, when he sought to skin his foes,
Would leave his child behind.
"Twas naught but principles of men
That cling to fortune's wreck,
The firm the bold and resolute,
The "ladians" of Copske.

City Intelligence. City Intelligence.

Police Office—Frs. 16 — Nothing werthy of notice occurred at either of the Police Offices to-day. The M P's did not do much more than the old officers, except, perhaps, they served as a preventive force. A fewer number of petit larcenies came up to day than usual, perhaps it was owing to the M. P's, and perhaps it was in consequence of property not being exposed out of doors on account of the bad state of the weather. Every one can adopt whichever supposition they please.

Coroner's Office,—The Coroner held an inquest upon the body of a German, who died on board ship, from apoplexy.

Before Judge Ingrahum.

Fr.m. 15—Cahill vs. Williams—The jury in this case rendered a verdict for plaintiff, 6 cents damages and six cents cost.

undred persons were invited. It was so timed as to have Mr. Polk at it, as it was supposed that he would arrive in the city on Tuesday or Wednesday; but in this the plan failed. He has just arrived, and he cannon are at this moment shaking the city with their roar. Had he arrived last night, and lave trusted himself within the demoralizing indicates just mentioned, what a precious time he would have had of it. Just think of it! Mr. Polk cornered and beset by such a man as Blair and kindred spirits, to bring him under their control! But though they failed to have Mr. Polk with them, their jugglery and intriguing were none the less. It was Hudibras, I believe, who said—

"The turnpike road to most men's wills I find Lies through their guts—or I mistake mankind."

And so think the Globe men. In 1836, when Mr. Biddle was striving to obtain a re-charter for his bank, he came on to Washington, and gave to the members of Congress a series of entertainments, orecisely similar, in their style and object, with those of Blair and Rives. On that occasion, the virtuous indignation of Mr. Blair was aroused, and he relieved his outraged feelings by the following elegouent shuse. The reader has only to read Globe.

fendant's rigats. Atomson, while lie for an assault and batcosts.

The Court held that case will lie for an assault and battery as well as trespass, 2 R. S. 663, and in that action
both counts were joined with a count for malicious prosecution, and such joinder was objected ito. Therefore,
the Court are of opin ion that plaintiff is entitled to judg
ment on demurer, with liberty to defendant to plead on

secution, and such joincer was objected to. Intercore, the Court are of opin.ion that plaintiff is entitled to judg ment on demurer, with liberty to defendant to plead on payment of cests.

Deniel Hughs vs. Nathaniel T. Weeks.—In this case defendant owed plaintiff a sum of money and gave him a check on a bank, for the amount. Plaintiff passed the check to one Gillespie, but afterwards, on the allegation of freud against Gillespie, notified the bank not to pay the check, and payment was refused. The defendant was also notified, but he nevertheless paid the check, the plaintiff tendered an indemnity bond to the defendant. This action is brought against the maker of the check.

Action of Slander—Donoven and wife vs. Hogan.—Motion in arrest of judgment. To be submitted on written arguments and points on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.—D. Major, for pl'ff. E Emmett, for de'l.

Before a full Bench.

D. Major, for pl'fi. R Emmett, for del't.

Before a full Benob.

Decisions.—Important to Members of the Bar.—Action for Assault and Battery and Stander.—Constantine Donoho vs. Roger Monogham.—This case was brought up on demurer. The plaintiff's attorney in declaring embraced slander and assault and battery in the same declaration. To this the defendant's attorney demured on the following grounds—first, that the action vi et srmis was joined with the action of traspuss on the case. Second, that there was a misjoinder of counts. Te all these objections the plaintiff's attorney joined issue, which is now called the demurrer. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with liberty to the defendant to amend on payment of costs. For pl'fi, P. Mulvey. For del't, A. L. Brown.

New York Legislature.—In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Faulkner reported a bill relative to the transportation of the U. S. mails on the railways of the

der an account of their stewardship to the committee on banks.

The resolutions in favor of the Postage bill passed by the Senate of the U.S. were adopted.

The attendance of the Lieut. Gov. being required at the Canal Board to-day, it being the day assigned for the choice of the canal officers. Mr. Bockee, of Dutchess, was elected president pro tem.

We have not learned the doings of the Canal Board, but it was understood that a pretty general removal of the incumbents would take place.

A bill was reported in the House, amendatory of the general election law of the State. It provides that in future but one ballot shall be used, and that without any endorsement.

The report of the committee on elections, against the

The report of the committee on elections, against the petitions for law preventing foreigners from voting until a year after naturalization, was agreed to.

Mr. Morrison laid on the table a resolution directing the railway committee to report whether any of the State rail way companies have refused to carry the messengers of the independent mail companies, and on whose suggestion such refusal originated, &c.

The bill to pay the troops called into service in Columbia county was debated, but no question was taken on the only amendment moved, as yet. to reduce the allowance to the Horse Guards from New York, for their horses, from \$2 to \$1.

WAR IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The country will hear with regret that civil war is threatened among the Cherokees, as the result of the long existing controversy between the two parties into which the nation is divided. The immediate cause of the outbreak appears to be the murder of Lewis Rogers, a son of one of the chiefs, on his return on the 24th ult. from attending the U.S. Commission at Fort Gibson. He was found in a dving state, and declared before he expired that he fell under the bowns knives of a gang of the Ross party. Of the 16,000 persons who compose the nation, a large majority are in favor of Ross, but the minority have organized and declared him a usurper, who has robbed the nation of half a million of dellars.

The commissioners appointed by the Executive to mediate (Gan. Jones, P. M. Buller, and John T. Masson) have returned to Washington, but their report has not been WAR IN THE CHEROKER NATION .- The country

returned to Washington, but their report has not made public. They do not appear, however, to composed the difficulties. The Ross party emigrated Georgia after the "Schemerhorn Tresty." The reing third are known as the "old settlers" and "Tr Party," who made a treaty with the United States voluntary removal in 1819, 1836 and 1882.

Providence. ace of the Herald.1 PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13, 1845. Political Parties in a Squabble-The Case of Gordon, the Murderer of Mr. Sprague-What has

is country in hot battle, and even handed struggle for lear life, than out of all danger, cut the cord that holds together the body and soul of John Gordon, though he knew of a truth John Gordon were a murderer. He tooks calm, and coolly pursues his work; and yet I could but wish he had the power of reprieve; it seems to me there's mercy in his soul and in his countenance.

Nicholes seems much effected; he trembles like an aspen leaf. Who that has a heart would not tremble in view of the hanging of a brother.

Now comes the sher fi, he enters Jehn's cell, and adjusts his white robe and cap. He seems affected; while John is calm and composen, as though nothing terrible was about to transpire. They leave the cell together, accompanied by the priest. Nicholas and John meet on the corridor, and take a long ferewell; what they say I cannot hear; but strange to say, John seems urging Nicholas to take courage, and not be down hearted. They part, and John, the sheriff and the priest, mount the scaffold in the prison yard.

QUARTER PART ELEVEN.—'Tis done!—the deed has been consummated.—John Gordon fis ne more!; He walked to the scaffold with a firm step, and with an apparent compoure that astonished every one. The Sheriff read his death warrant, but he was so much affected, it seemed a great effort, and his voice was scarcely sudible to the bystanders. This done, the Priest advanced to Gordon, laid his hand upon his shoulder, and said—

"Have courage, John; you are going into the presence of a just God, where hundreds of your countrymen have gone before you, martyrs at the shrine of bigotry and prejudice. Forgive all your enemies."

To this, poer Gordon replied—

"I do forgive them—I forgive all my persecutors and enemies—I forgive them because they did not know what they were doing. I hope all good Christians will pray for me."

for me."

The priest and convict shook hands. The former trem-blingly left the scaffold The drop fell—a moment's strug-sle—and the soul of John Gordon had "returned to the God who gave it."

A NATIONAL SHAME.—At the Custom House sale on the 16th of January, a case of books, addressed "a les Etats Unis d'Amerique," was bid off by a friend of ours at a mere trifie, which, on examination, proved to be the present from the French Chamber of Deputies to our Government, secured through the influence of Mr. Vattemare, in Paris, about which so much was said at the time in the newspapers.

The collection consists of "Record des Mitteries des

FERRH PORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Most of the pork tent from this city East (in hog) is shipped from Boston to Liverpool, fresh. It is sometimes packed in ice; but his is not really necessary during the cold weather. By his process it is admitted at a very moderate duty, and says handsomely.—Rochester Democrat.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—Brigham, the collector of taxes of the town of Russia, Herkimer county, who "sloped" with the taxes just collected, was overhauled near Kingsion. Cenack West, by deputy sheriff Varney, and compelled to disgorge \$1,500. This is about the amount of the tay.

(Correspondence of the Iteratal)

Particular Parties of Suppolder—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Congress, the Course of the Projection. Journal, which is edited by a law and corder democrat, and a particular of the Marderr of Congress, the Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Congress, the Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Congress, the Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr of Art. Spreage—124 has a fact of the Marderr

Adams.

Faancis B. Saos, called.—Am one of the firm of Sage, Suydam & Co. I wrote the letter which I now hold in my hand to Mr. Adams, after the receipt of Mr. Dore's letters, authorizing Adams to draw upon the house on forwarding receipts of Messrs. Watts and see mour, of produce deposited with them, consigned to the house of Suydam, Sage & Co., to be forwarded (the produce) as soon as navigation opens; and directing the property to be insured, and policies to be deposited with Mr. Wesson. Mr. Sage then read various drafts of Adams, which had been paid on order at maturity, upon receipts accompanying them, signed by Watts, at Chilicothe, and Seymour, at Circleville specifying that certain produce had been deposited with the signers. These drafts were no laid in the indictment as having been paid upon the falso pretences. These drafts were then read, dated January 20th, 1944, for \$12,200 and a receipt of produce in deposit in connection with them.

The defence objected to the introduction of these latter drafts, which were embraced in the seventh count of the indictment, on the ground of variance, the letters being added in the indictment, when it did not appear in the receipt, and an insertion of the preposition for, instead of of. They contended that this was enough to quash that count. The Disracer Arroanser maintained that the variance was not fatal; and the Court, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till Mouday at 11 o'clock.

The Capture of Santa Anna.—Santa Anna, Francis B. Sags, called.—Am one of the firm of Sago.

this objection the Court, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

The Capture of Santa Anna.—Santa Anna, previous to his capture had written to the President, General Harrera, on the 10th ult from his camp near Paebla, soliciting passports for Senor Haroey Tamariz and General Cortzar and Mendoza, late of his suite.—He also begg passports for himself, that he may leave the country, and, as he says, "seek abroad a home where I might end my last days." He stets that he has already given up the command of his army to General Morales, who would preclaim the Constitutional Government.

He authorises certain Commissioners to announce to the Chambers his renunciation of the Presidency, and states that he has sacrificed his "property and all that a man holds most dear." Alone he resisted the kentempt and outrages manifested sgainst his person, and these expressions alone could never have driven him to take this resolution; fearing, if he remained, some conspiracy would be formed against his ille—unfortunate enough already to the nation and himself—for this resson only he has resolved to separate himself from his/slithful and valiant army.

Heavytings, "no doubt the august Chambers know

how to respect the rights of a citizen that has well served his country, and has poured forth his blood for her," and that they will not interrupt his embarkation no more than he sid the embarkation of those "who, like himself, had the disgrace to occupy the supreme command of the Banublic."

than he did the embarkation of those "who, like himself, had the disgrace to occupy the supreme command of the Republic."

At day-break on the morning of the 11th ult. Santa Anna left his camp in a coach, taking the route for Vera Cruz, escorted by 300 cavalry, but soon changed his course for Orizava, intending to leave the Republic from Huatzacuaiso or some port in Oajaca, as the road to Vera Cruz, was strongly fortfied at almost every place through which he would have to pass. Having dismissed his escort, he proceeded as a citizen, until he was arreated by same Indians, and by whom he was recognised, from his lameness, and delivered up to the military authorities.

At Facanta National, the key of Mexico, the peasants had cougregated en masse to oppose his flight.

The same day, as the flight of Santa Anna took place, Generals Paredes and Arrillaya, followed by Gen. Brave, entered the city of Puebla with their forces, amidst the rejoicings of the inhabitants.

In a letter from the captive Ex-President to the Governor of the depertment of Vera Cruz, dated Julspa, 17th ult, he complains most bitterly of his treatment by his guards and the populace, He says his habitation presents the appearance of a guard room, with a sentinel constanting by his bed—he cannot sleep—the officials will permit hone of his friends to have any intercourse with himmand in fact, his condition is vastly more rude and degrading than whilst he remained a prisoner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalspa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed" he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults—which are neither noble nor decent."

It is stated that Santa Anna had \$400,000 in gold at his residence, Ensero, which was to have been forwarded to him, but it has fallen into the hands of the Government

cation.
Captain D. Jest Santa Anna, the ellest son of the allen President, was presented near Jalaps, the morning of the 16th
Senora Santa Anna had paid her husband a visit in camp, accompanied by her brother, a few days before his light. She alone is faithful to the tyrant.